



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, October 20, 1841.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

The Ladies' Companion.

The October number of this valuable periodical has been received. It is beautifully embellished with a view of Lake George and a plate of fashions for October. The reading matter is as usual of an excellent character. Some of the best writers of the day have contributed to this number.

THE ELECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We give returns of the gubernatorial election in this State, as far as heard from.

MAJORITIES.

Governor, 1841.

	FORTER.	BANKS.
Philadelphia City,		1467
Philad. County,	3510	
Berks,	4570	
York,	1332	
Delaware,		301
Cumberland,	700	
Bucks,	400	
Lancaster,		3164
Chester,		250
Franklin,	218	
Dauphin,		375
Northampton,	1167	
Lehigh,	228	
Lebanon,		293
Montgomery,	1263	
Mifflin,	257	
Lycoming,	930	
Northumberland,	1034	
Perry,	963	
Adams,		368
Monroe,	1024	
Schuylkill,	950	
Columbia,	1500	
Juniata,	200	
Centre, rep.	900	
Bedford,	200	
Westmoreland,	2000	
Union,		630
Huntingdon,		650
Alleghany, in part,		613

Legislature.

SENATE.

	Whig.	Loco Foco.
Philadelphia city	2	
Philadelphia county,		2
Adams, Franklin, and Cumberland,		2
Dauphin and Lebanon,	1	
Monroe, Luzerne, Wayne and Pike,		1

HOUSE.

	Whig.	Loco Foco.
Philadelphia city,	7	
Philadelphia county,		8
Lancaster,	6	
Delaware,	1	
Chester,	2	
Montgomery,		3
Bucks,		3
Berks,		4
Lehigh,		2
Dauphin,	2	
Cumberland,		2
Franklin,		2
Perry,		1
Adams,	2	
Northampton and Monroe,		3
Lebanon,	1	
York,		3
Lycoming,		2
Schuylkill,		1
Northumberland,		1
Columbia,		1
Centre,		1
Westmoreland,		3
Huntingdon,	2	
Mifflin, Juniata and Union,	3	
Wayne and Pike,		1

New-Jersey.

We have received sufficient reports from N. Jersey, to render pretty certain the triumph of the Whigs in the recent Election. General Wall, the great Loco Foco Senator, has been beaten in his own county.

Maryland Election.

Full returns from every County in this State have been received; they authenticate the election of Hon. Francis Thomas as the Governor elect of Maryland, by a majority of 505.

The House of Delegates will consist of 36 Whigs and 43 Opposition members—not including the tie in Queen Anne's.

The Whig majority in the Senate still secures a Whig majority on joint ballot.

Daniel Payne, the lover of Mary Rogers, was found dead on Friday 8th inst., at Hoboken, near where the body of the unfortunate girl was found, under circumstances which induce the belief that he committed suicide.

The jury of inquest reported that he died of congestion of the brain.

Peter W. Blair, Jr., has been sentenced to two years at hard labor in the Penitentiary for breaking out of the Morristown jail.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President.

JOHN C. SPENCER, of New York, to be Secretary for the Department of War.

WILLIAM B. HODGSON, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul of the United States for the city and kingdom of Tunis.

FRANCIS J. GRUND, to be Consul of the U. S. for the port of Bremen.

SAMUEL J. DOUGLASS, to be Judge of the U. S. for the Middle District of Florida.

JOHN G. WATMOUGH, Surveyor of the Revenue at Philadelphia.

SAMUEL D. HEAP, transferred from the Consulate of the United States at Tunis, to be Drogoman to the Legation of the United States at the Sublime Porte.

F. L. CASTELNEAU, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the city of Lima, in Peru, in the place of Edwin Bartlett, resigned.

JOHN H. PEEBLES, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Campeche, in Mexico, in the place of John Lewis McGregor, deceased.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Acquittal of Alexander McLeod.

It is with great satisfaction we announce to our readers the acquittal of Alexander McLeod. The verdict of the jury to this effect was brought into Court, at Utica, on Tuesday afternoon, after an absence of about half an hour. The Charge of Judge Gridley was decidedly favorable to the prisoner,—and on the whole, both the Court and Jury, as well as the people of Utica and vicinity, have acquitted themselves with honor in this matter; having treated the prisoner with all candor, and given him the benefit of every circumstance tending to his advantage. Our Reporter informs us that he never attended a Court, either in this country or Europe, where every thing was conducted with more entire order and decorum. Not the slightest indication appeared, either before or after the prisoner's acquittal, of any disposition to insult him,—much less to commit any act of violence upon him. We trust the good people of England, who have been so ready to imagine evil against us in respect to the ultimate safety of McLeod, will now see that their suspicions were without foundation. To be sure, the shield of the British government has been in a sense thrown over him, and doubtless a becoming regard has been paid to that circumstance by the Court and people. But if Americans were the cut-throats which they have been represented to be by their dear friends in England and in Canada, even the shield of the British Empire would not have protected him.

The issue of this trial must be a subject of congratulation to all the lovers of peace; as it removes at once the most imminent source of danger to the pacific relations of this country with England. The release of Col. Grogan by the Canadian authorities, on finding that he had been seized within the American territory, is another auspicious omen: and it is devoutly to be hoped that the remaining subjects of difference will soon be removed or adjusted, and that thus the two countries will be restored to a condition, not of peace merely, but of cordial and enduring friendship.

An Exciting Scene at the McLeod Trial.

An able correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, condenses into an interesting letter some of the most important passages in the speech for the defence, recently delivered by Mr. Spencer. It is stated that "he unravelled the contradictions and discrepancies of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution in a most masterly manner. He charged direct and pointedly on them the commission of 'the blackest perjury that ever disgraced a trial, since the sun shone upon Christendom.'" He declared that he knew the testimony had been all got up for the occasion. The four learned counsel, who were here conducting the prosecution, were but a corporal's guard, compared with the mighty host who were the getters up and conductors of this prosecution. Witnesses were raked together from all creation, and drilled in this city, in what he must denominate "Committee Rooms," as to what they must swear. Again, he said that he knew that the men who had banded themselves together to get up evidence to convict McLeod and involve this country in a war with England, were sunk deep enough in depravity to collect together any number of deliberate and wilful perjurers, who would swear to any thing which would be required to make out their case. "I," said Mr. Spencer, "make no exceptions when I make this charge." Here Mackenzie, who sat directly in front of the council, commenced laughing. "Yes, sir," said the speaker, fixing his eagle eyes upon him, "I wish it to be clearly understood, that I make no exception whatever when I make this charge. Some of these men now hear me, and I desire them to hear me repeat, that I firmly believe every one of them is wicked enough to stoop at nothing which will in any degree tend to bring about their darling object." Mackenzie nodded his compliments to Mr. Spencer, and immediately commenced writing down this withering remark of the counsel. The whole audience understood to whom allusion was made, and every eye was turned upon Mackenzie.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Revolt of Santa Anna against the Government.

The barque Ann Louisa, captain Chifford, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 19th Sept. We are indebted to the Captain for files to the 14th Sept.

Our previous accounts had prepared us for the intelligence we now receive. Communications from General Paredes, who we alre-

know was in array against the Government in Guadalupe, were received by the Chamber of Deputies on the 31st August, and from General Santa Anna and the Governor of Vera Cruz, the reading of which caused great excitement, and on the 1st September a part of the garrison rose in arms and obtained possession of various points of the Capital. The Chambers, in this emergency, invested the President, Bustamante, with extraordinary power, who had declared the city in a state of a siege, and called upon the military chiefs to support him. At the last accounts the city of Mexico was partly in possession of the insurgents, and partly in that of the troops of the Government.

Vera Cruz had recommended the establishment of a junta, whose first duty should be "to designate the individual whose well known and heroic services to his country rendered him worthy of exercising the executive power."—The choice will no doubt fall on Santa Anna. The insurgent forces were advancing on the capital, and it would appear that the odds are greatly against the President, Bustamante, and the regularly established government.

The Censor of the 10th contains a spirited communication from Gen. Santa Anna, dated 8th, to the Governor of the Department, in the nature of a manifesto, in which he denounces the acts of President Bustamante, and declares his cordial adherence to the "plan" of Gens. Paredes and Valencia.

The Censor of the 14th contains a still longer communication from Gen. Santa Anna to Gen. Almonte, (Bustamante's right hand man) dated Fort Perote, Sept. 9th, complaining particularly of the course of the President in declaring the capital in a state of siege, placing himself personally at the head of the army, and subjecting the civil power to the military. He concludes by saying, "I accuse you and His Ex. Gen. Bustamante, of having violated the Constitution in the matters spoken of, and in consequence thereof, I no longer acknowledge the authority of said General, either as the Head of the Army or as President of the Republic, nor do I acknowledge you as the legitimate organ of the government for communications relative to the ministry of war."

The "plan of Paredes," as it is called, i. e. the revolutionary project broached by that General in the latter of August, finds many adherents. The departments of Vera Cruz, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Zacatecas, &c. are represented to have pronounced in favor of the movement. Gen. Paredes, by the last accounts, was in Guanajuato, at the head of 4000 men, in connexion with Gen. Cortazar. There were rumors that Tampico had pronounced, but this is doubtful.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1841.

Mr. Wickliffe, Postmaster General, and Judge Upshur, Secretary of the Navy, arrived in town to-day. J. C. Spencer received his commission as Secretary of War also to-day, and has already affixed his seal to the commission of Mr. Tyson, as Commissary General of Purchases, in the place of General Irvine, who died only yesterday. We cannot say that in this instance Mr. Tyler has been slow in action—would that he had always been as prompt.

Mr. Webster is the only member of the Cabinet absent from Washington.

The address of the Syracuse Convention, it is rumored, is not well received at the White House. We have no roaring lion there at present to be sure; but rumor speaks loudly of the feelings of President Tyler.

A laughable incident occurred to-day at the War Office. The Clerk presented Mr. Spencer his Commission, when to his surprise he found that instead of being appointed Secretary of War, to obtain which office he had been obliged, as he says, to sacrifice his political associations in Albany, he was in fact constituted "Major General and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army." He handed back the Commission—the Clerk having by mistake taken a wrong blank!

Attempted Insurrection.

We yesterday learned from an undoubted source, that a plan was recently laid in South Carolina, near Purysburg, by some negroes to rise and kill their masters. It was however discovered, as is the general fate of such evil machinations, in season to frustrate the hellish design. On Wednesday night last, Mr. Zandt heard three of his own negroes and one belonging to a neighboring plantation, knock at his door, and on listening, he overheard enough to convince him that some villainy was on foot, and did not admit them. The next morning he had the negroes arrested, when they confessed it was their design to have killed Mr. Z. the moment he opened the door, for which purpose one of them was provided with an axe. They then intended to proceed to the residence of Mrs. Williams and kill her, and so on to the next neighbor.

On their examination, the four negroes implicated several others who were concerned with them, and nine in all were put on their trial. Our informant thinks the four ringleaders will be hung and the rest severely punished. Of the negroes arrested, three belong to Mr. Zandt, three to Mrs. Williams, two to Mr. Hardec, and one to the estate of Yeomans.

Much excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, but when our informant left, the alarm had in some degree subsided.—Savannah Republican.

A colored man was recently killed at St. Catherine, U. C. It seems that a friend of his was about to marry a white girl. The object of the mob was to lynch the intended bridegroom, but he made his escape—when they assaulted another man with clubs, stones, &c. and killed him almost instantly.

A Letter from Major Downing.

From the New York Express.

To the Editors of the New York Express, the same paper my old friend Mr. Dwight, printed a spell ago—

WASHINGTON, 7th Oct. 1841.

Mr. Editors—I and Captain Tyler have been thinking and talking considerably about this "Currency question," and "Fiscalities," and things of that nature; and this seems to be the notion that we come to, and twist it and turn it as we may, we always land at the same pint. In the first place, Captain Tyler keeps an eye on the good old Constitution, and the darker the night and the harder the wind blows, and the crookeder the Channel, there you will find him watching the Constitution just as close as Captain Jumper of the "Two Pollies" used to watch the cumpuss in the binacle.

I was telling him 't'other day that some folks were making a terrible and shocking noise about his Vetoes, and if we did not look out sharp they would run us ashore. "Well," says he "Major, if we go on shore on the tack we are steering, we shall go constitutionally, and that's one comfort." "There," says I, "that's putty much what Captain Jumper tell'd me one stormy night off Cape Hattress. The "Two Pollies" was plunging along, heading about N. E. close in the wind's eye—and I asked Captain Jumper if he couldn't ease off a leetle and let her go more free, for the deck was plagy wet." "Not a pint," says he, "or we go plump on the Cape."—And then he took another look at the Chart and cast his eye at the binacle. "Well," says I, "Captain Jumper, suppose that Chart and Cumpuss aint true," says I, "how then?" "Why," says he, "if accident comes it aint so much my fault as the misfortune of owners, and underwriters;" and he hung, on that tack like a dog at a root. As soon as I telled this story to Captain Tyler, "well" says he "Major, did the Two Pollies go on shore or not that time?" "No," says I, "she went clear and as slick as a ribbon, and the next morning that pesky Cape was away astern of us."

And now as to Capt. Tyler's notion about "currency matters," he says that a "National Currency" and a "State Currency" out to be of that nature—that will work together—just as a National Law and State Law works together—he don't want to see a "National Currency" destroy good State Currency, no more than he wants to see National Law destroy good State Law; but if any State Currency is not good—then a good National Currency ought to destroy it just as a bad State Law ought to be destroyed by a good National Law. Law and Currency, he says, are pretty much one and the same thing in one respect—that is, we must have National Law for all the States, and State Law for each particular State—just as we must have a good National Currency for the use of Government and folks who trade and travel over all the States, and good State Currency in every State for those who deal only in their own State, any man using both or either according to their notions or necessities—but to say that folks in any particular State shall use National Currency and not their own State Currency—or so fixing National Currency, as to unnecessarily injure good State Currency—"it seems to me," says he—"that it would be about the same as to so shape National Law as to prevent folks from using their own good State Laws. Now, says he, "my notion and desire is so to shape this National Currency matter as to make it work in harmony with all good State Currency, and then all things will go smooth. The General Government must have a safe bridge to go over all the streams in the Union—that is constitutional, and there is no objection to let all the folks in all the States go over the same bridge if they so desire it—but to say that they must go over our bridge, or so fix our bridge as to make it impossible for them to pass over by any of their own, is not constitutional, neither is it constitutional for any of the States to say that the General Government shant build this bridge for its own safe crossing in any of the States, because the General Government, (which belongs to all the people,) must have a safe crossing place at any rate—and as the General Government can't regulate the building of State Bridges nor their toll gates, it must look to its own safety and build a bridge of its own, and safe and strong enuf for its own crossing and all creation besides it, if they chuse to use it and don't injure it. And now, says he, "if Congress can't fix this "Currency matter" on this principle it aint my fault—that is the "chart and cumpuss." Says he "Major, the Constitution points out for my guide, and if we leave that tack we may perhaps have a dryer deck for a short spell, and go with a flowing sail, but we shall fetch up on Cape Hattress before morning."

"Well," says I, "Captain Tyler, that is what I call considerable sound doctrine and tho' the wind is just now blowing right in our teeth on the tack we are steering, I hope all good and considerate folks will look at the chart we are steering by, and come to the same notion I have come to, and that is, tho' a hard wind is a plagy hard thing, yet that breakers and a rocky shore are a confounded deal harder."

I intended to say something in this Letter about the real nature and duty of the "great Whig party," as I see there is considerable of "great comotion"—motion—motion—the country through," (according to the good old song,) but I must leave this matter for the next Letter—only reminding good folks that the wizzing noise they hear is only the escaping of extra steam, not bursting of the boiler; and also to remember that when a pot boils over, it is very apt to put out the fire under it—so the evil cures itself; and that's all for the present from

Your friend and fellow citizen,
J. DOWNING, Major, &c. &c.

BLIND STAGGERS.—Half a pint of hog's lard melted and poured down a sheep, will cure the blind staggers in ten minutes.

Colt, the Murderer.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas says: "I have learnt that Colt, the murderer of Adams, the printer, whose trial comes on shortly in New York, was formerly a student of the University of Vermont at Burlington. In 1830 or 1831, he studied the course of mathematics, and was quite a proficient in that branch of education. He was a very quiet, gentlemanly fellow—represented himself as an heir to a large fortune, to be left to him by his grandfather, who resided at Hartford, Conn. While in College, he was very much esteemed by his classmates, and was a young gentleman generally supposed to be of a very amiable disposition. During one of the vacations, he travelled to Detroit, Green Bay, and to other places in the West, and gathered many and various Indian curiosities, which he presented to the Museum of the University on his return to Burlington. The writer of this remembers the dog harness "presented by J. Caldwell Colt, of Hartford," and other curiosities presented by him. These facts are unimportant to many, but to a few this gossipry may not be entirely devoid of interest."

Dreadful Shipwreck.

FORTY-ONE LIVES LOST.

We learn from the Quebec Gazette that the bark Amanda, Captain Davis, from Limerick, bound to Quebec, went ashore at Little Meris Point on the 26th ult. She had 40 passengers on board, and a crew of 18. Of the former 29, and of the latter 12 were lost. We give the names below:

Passengers lost.—Stephen Rennals, County of Clare; James Slattery, Patrick Clancy, Ann Murray, Mary Hall, Mary Hall, (aged 60) John Hinchey, Margaret Hinchey, John Hinchey, Maria Hinchey, Frederick Harden, Daniel Carney, Margaret Carney, Mary Carney, Daniel Carney, Jeremiah Cannors, Catharine Lussace, of Limerick; John O'Brien, of County of Clare; Mary Cummins, Bridget Cummins, Catharine Cummins and Michael Cummins, of the County of Galway; Julia Crawley and Patrick O'Neill of Clare, and Thomas Kennedy of Dingle—29.

Male adults lost, 11; female adults lost, 12—total adults 23; children lost, 6—total passengers lost, 29.

Crew lost.—Patrick Blake, 1st mate; James McIndry, carpenter; Michael Higarty, cook; John Fuley, steward; David Keefe, John Graham, Thomas Allen, Patrick Shannon, Thomas Harte and John Haynes, seamen; James Gussack and Francis Johnson, apprentices. Total crew lost, 12.

London Post Office.

The extent of the operations in this office may be conjectured, from the number of men employed. There are 824 letter receivers, and 724 letter carriers. Including Clerks and others directly employed, not less than 1903 persons are connected with the London Post Office. The letter receivers pass about certain districts of the city, and receive letters in a bag, through an opening similar to the one at the Post Office. For each letter, the receiver gets a penny, and the bag cannot be opened, except by those authorized by the Government. The postage on a letter weighing half an ounce, is one penny. Every additional half an ounce, is charged with an additional half penny. This is the rate of postage to every part of Great Britain. Newspapers are not subject to postage, provided they are mailed within eight days after they are printed. The franking privilege is entirely abolished, as it should be in this country, or materially restricted. The average number of letters daily posted in London, is 80,370. The same of newspapers is 85,510. The number of Post Offices in the United Kingdom, is 3938. The mails for every part of the country leave the General Post Office in London daily, Sunday excepted, at 8 P. M., and all are expected to arrive at 6 A. M. The London Post Office is not open for the delivery of letters, or the reception or delivery of Mails on Sunday.—North American.

BURIED ALIVE—ALMOST, NOT QUITE.—The New Orleans Picayune says—A scene strange as any founded on fiction occurred in this city on Sunday last. We will give it in the words of the gentleman who furnished us with the fact. His veracity and its truth may be relied on.

It appears that a young Spaniard was lying in the last stages of yellow fever, next door to the printing office of Mr. G., in Chartres street. The physician, Dr. B., was sent for, but before his arrival, the young man had ceased to live, according to the opinions of those in the house, so that when he arrived he found his patient covered with a white linen, and reported as dead. That very evening they washed and cleansed the young man, and having put on his burial dress, they laid him on his bed until the morning. In the morning a coffin was got, and all the necessary preparations were made. He was then taken and put into his coffin, but no sooner was he dropped in it than he jumped up and asked where they were going to place him. They then conducted him in a carriage to a colored nurse-woman's house. He is yet very sick, but may perhaps live. It appears that he was in a state of lethargy.

These are Schocks